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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/510,190	02/22/2000	Wataru Ito	2091-0208P	2136
7590 06/23/2004			EXAMINER	
Birch Stewart Kolasch & Birch LLP			SUKHAPHADHANA, CHRISTOPHER T	
PO BOX 747 Falls Church, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	
			2625	N.
			DATE MAILED: 06/23/2004	, 16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/510,190	ITO, WATARU			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Christopher T. Sukhaphadhana	2625			
 Period for	The MAILING DATE of this communication app Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
THE MA - Extension after SI - if the pe - if NO pe - Failure i Any rep	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY AILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. riod for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply brief for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, by received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days till apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠ R	esponsive to communication(s) filed on 19 Ma	ay 2004.				
,—	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.					
. —	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositio	n of Claims					
5)☐ C 6)⊠ C 7)⊠ C	laim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application. a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdravelaim(s) is/are allowed. laim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are rejected. laim(s) <u>12-14</u> is/are objected to. laim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Applicatio	n Papers					
10)⊠ Tr A R	ne specification is objected to by the Examine ne drawing(s) filed on <u>21 July 2003</u> is/are: a) pplicant may not request that any objection to the explacement drawing sheet(s) including the correctine oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	☑ accepted or b)☐ objected to be described and in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority un	der 35 U.S.C. § 119					
a)⊠ 1 2 3	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents application from the International Bureau e the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s						
2) Notice (3) Informa	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) tion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The Amendment filed 19 May 2004 has been entered in full.

Preliminary Matters

2. Applicant's submission of the correctness of the dependency of claim 9 from claim 11 in the first paragraph on page 9 of the Amendment filed 19 May 2004 is noted. Claim 9 will be examined based on a dependency from claim 11.

Response to Arguments

- Applicant's arguments regarding the claim objection of claim 9 on page 8 of the Amendment filed 19 May 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

 Applicant argues in substance that:
 - a. <u>"Flesh area" further limits the "face area" of claim 11 because a face area</u> generally has both flesh and non-flesh area.

Examiner agrees and disagrees. While the Examiner agrees that a face area contains both flesh and non-flesh areas, Examiner disagrees that this feature is properly presented in the claim. Claim 9 selects "a flesh area of the *figure*" (emphasis added) and not a flesh area of a face area (as argued). A figure in an image can have multiple flesh areas outside of a face area, e.g. neck, hands, feet, arms, legs, torso, etc. Consider replacing "flesh area of the figure in the image" with --flesh area of the face area of the

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figure in the image--. The original claim objection is maintained, and a new claim objection to claim 9 is made below based on Applicant's amendments.

- 4. Applicant's arguments, see the last paragraph on page 9 of the Amendment filed 19 May 2004, with respect to the rejections of **claim 9** under 35 USC 112 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection under 35 USC 112 of claim 9 has been withdrawn.
- 5. Applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of **claim 1** under 35 USC 102 in the first full paragraph on page 12 of the Amendment filed 19 May 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues in substance that:

b. Inoue fails to disclose the adjustment of a density or color of a selected image area to compensate for the effect of the density or color of a surrounding image area on the visual perception of the selected area because Inoue performs a removal of an image area, as opposed to a selection of an image area.

Examiner disagrees. With reference to Fig 5 and col 8, lines 15-26, Inoue discloses a process where an operator repeatedly selects different background areas 104, 105, 106 with designating means 12 to form the two images presented at the bottom of Fig 4. By selecting the background areas that are not the characteristic figure 120, the operator effectively "selects" the characteristic figure (bottom right of Fig 4).

6. The Examiner's arguments presented for claim 1 are applicable in response to Applicant's arguments for claims 2-14, which are similar to claim 1.

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Claim Objections

7. Claim 9 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Consider replacing "flesh area of the figure in the image" with -- flesh area of the face area of the figure in the image--

8. Claim 9 is objected to because of the following informalities: Consider replacing "the extracted image area" on line 4 of the claim with -- the selected image area-- to maintain consistency with Applicant's other claim amendments. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 10. Claims 1-4 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Inoue (U.S. Patent 5,524,069, previously cited).
- In regards to **claim 1**, Inoue discloses an image processing method (Fig 4) for carrying out image processing on an image, the image processing method comprising the steps of: selecting an area in the image (col 6, lines 25, "each intensity component"); and adjusting: density (col 7, lines 14-16) of the image at the selected image area based on density information of an area in the image surrounding the selected image area so as to compensate for an effect of

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density of the surrounding image area on visual perception of the density of the selected image area; and color (col 6, lines 20-24) of the image at the selected image area based on color information of the surrounding image area so as to compensate for an effect of color of the surrounding image area on visual perception of the color of the selected image area.

With reference to Fig 5 and col 8, lines 15-26, Inoue discloses a process where an operator repeatedly selects different background areas 104, 105, 106 with designating means 12 to form the two images presented at the bottom of Fig 4. By selecting the background areas that are not the characteristic figure 120, the operator effectively "selects" the characteristic figure (bottom right of Fig 4).

12. In regards to claims 2-4 and 10, all the elements set forth in these claims have been addressed in the argument of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 14. Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue (U.S. Patent 5,524,069, "Inoue") as applied to claim 1 above, in combination with Gonzalez et al (Digital Image Processing, 1993, "Gonzalez").

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15. In regards to **claim 5**, Inoue does not expressly disclose the method further comprising: designating the area surrounding the selected image area as a concentric area in the image excluding the selected image area.

However, Inoue does disclose low pass filtering (col 6, lines 20-24, and col 7, lines 14-16). Inoue does not expressly disclose the specific method of low pass filtering.

Gonzalez teaches a means of low pass filtering (p 192, Fig 4.21(b)) that designates an area surrounding the extracted image area as a concentric area in the image excluding the extracted image area.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Gonzalez's filtering into Inoue's method because it provides an enabling method to perform Inoue's low pass filtering.

In regards to **claim 6**, Inoue does not expressly disclose the method further comprising: determining the surrounding image area such that the surrounding image area has a radius of 3 times a radius of the selected image area.

However, Inoue does disclose low pass filtering (col 6, lines 20-24, and col 7, lines 14-16). Inoue does not expressly disclose the specific method of low pass filtering.

Gonzalez teaches a means of low pass filtering (p 192, Fig 4.21(b)) that determines the surrounding image area such that the surrounding image area has a radius of 3 times a radius of the extracted image area.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Gonzalez's filtering into Inoue's method because it provides an enabling method to perform Inoue's low pass filtering.

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17. In regards to **claim** 7, Inoue does not expressly disclose the method further comprising: dividing the surrounding image area into sub areas; and calculating an average pixel density of each sub area.

However, Inoue does disclose low pass filtering (col 6, lines 20-24, and col 7, lines 14-16). Inoue does not expressly disclose the specific method of low pass filtering.

Gonzalez teaches a means of low pass filtering (p 192, Fig 4.21(b)) that divides the surrounding image area into sub areas (each of the 24 other pixels) and calculates an average pixel density of each sub area (since the result of the lpf is the weighted sum of the surrounding 24 pixels, each of the densities of the 24 other pixels are inherently calculated).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Gonzalez's filtering into Inoue's method because it provides an enabling method to perform Inoue's low pass filtering.

18. In regards to **claim 8**, Inoue does not expressly disclose the method further comprising: calculating density and/or color information of the surrounding image area.

However, Inoue does disclose low pass filtering (col 6, lines 20-24, and col 7, lines 14-16). Inoue does not expressly disclose the specific method of low pass filtering.

Gonzalez teaches a means of low pass filtering (p 192, Fig 4.21(b)) that calculates density and/or color information of the surrounding image area.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Gonzalez's filtering into Inoue's method because it provides an enabling method to perform Inoue's low pass filtering.

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19. Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue (U.S. Patent 5,524,069, "Inoue") as applied to claim 1 above, in combination with Chen (U.S. Patent 6,141,442, previously cited, "Chen").

20. In regards to **claim 9**, Inoue does not expressly disclose the extracting step extracting a flesh area in the image as the extracted image area and the adjusting step adjusting at least one of density and color of the flesh area.

However, Inoue does disclose the extracting step and adjusting step as set forth in the argument of claim 1 above. Furthermore, Inoue discloses these steps as part of a method of extracting a characteristic figure from a color picture (Fig 4 and abstract).

Chen teaches

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Inoue's method to extract and adjust Chen's flesh area because Chen discloses his image segmenter 302 utilizes any well-known image segmentation techniques (Chen, col 7, lines 22-25) where Inoue's method has an excellent extraction property when an attribute of the pixels on the characteristic figure is not uniform or when the background picture is unknown (Inoue, col 1, lines 59-64).

21. In regards to claim 11, Inoue does not expressly disclose the extracting step extracting a face area of a figure in the image as the extracted image area.

However, Inoue does disclose the extracting step as set forth in the argument of claim 1 above. Furthermore, Inoue discloses this step as part of a method of extracting a characteristic figure from a color picture (Fig 4 and abstract).

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Chen teaches extracting a face area of a figure (ref 1501 and 1502, Fig 15 and col 12, lines 62-66) as an extracted image area.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Inoue's method to extract Chen's flesh area because Chen discloses his image segmenter 302 utilizes any well-known image segmentation techniques (Chen, col 7, lines 22-25) where Inoue's method has an excellent extraction property when an attribute of the pixels on the characteristic figure is not uniform or when the background picture is unknown (Inoue, col 1, lines 59-64).

In regards to **claim 9**, Chen further discloses selecting a flesh area (ref 1501 and 1502, Fig 15 and col 12, lines 62-66) as the selected image area and adjusting (Fig 16 and 17, and col 15, lines 4-14) at least one of density and color of the image at the flesh area.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 12-14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

24. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher T. Sukhaphadhana whose telephone number is (703) 306-4148. The examiner can normally be reached on 9a-5p M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bhavesh M. Mehta can be reached on (703) 308-5246. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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